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PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR NOTED

OW292006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 29 Nov 82

["News Analysis: Behind Reagan's Latin American Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of a news analysis by Zhou Shuxia and Lin Minzhong, entitled "What Is Behind Reagan's Visit to Four Latin American Countries?":

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is beginning a five-day visit tomorrow to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. As this is Reagan's first official visit to Latin American countries since he was sworn in as president, it is commanding much attention in Latin America.

The United States had for a long time considered Latin America as its "backyard" where it had maintained important economic and strategic interests. However, in the past six months, its traditional relations with Latin American countries have been weakened and damaged because of its support for Britain over the Malvinas (Falklands) issue.

Moreover, quite a number of Latin American countries are faced with the gravest economic crisis since the 1930s and some are seized with political unrest -- especially those of Central America where violence is increasing daily. All this has made the United States uneasy. Reagan's visit at such a time might be intended for the following purposes:

First, mending the crack in the U.S.-Latin American relations subsequent to the Malvinas war. During that war, many Latin American countries thought that the U.S., having betrayed pan-American unity at a crucial moment, proved to be an unreliable ally. That also made Argentina and other countries lose confidence in the "pan-American system" which the U.S. had energetically sold as one for "an America of the Americans". As a result, some South American countries have been considering building up their defense capability to safeguard their security on their own. This centrifugal trend of the Latin American countries from the United States is certainly unfavorable to the interests of the U.S. global strategy and beneficial to the other superpower's efforts to infiltrate into Latin America. In fact, the United States is trying desperately to improve relations with Latin America. Washington has voted for the Latin American proposal for the resolution of the Malvinas conflict through Argentina-Britain negotiations, both in the United Nations and the Organization of American States. The fact that Reagan is going to Brazil and Colombia, both playing an important role in Latin American affairs, is another sign.

Secondly, ironing out or solving the series of differences that exist between the United States and the Latin American countries on economic questions. The serious economic recession in the world has greatly affected the Latin American countries. Nearly all have difficulty in export, resulting in a drastic cut in their foreign exchange earnings and a sharp increase in their foreign debts which now stand at 300 billion U.S. dollars.

At the recent annual meeting of the Organization of American States, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador criticized the United States for its protectionist policies, demanding the establishment of a new international economic order. The United States is Brazil's biggest trading partner. But more than a dozen of Brazilian commodities, including textiles, leather shoes and cast iron, are limited in their access to the U.S. market. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said recently that it is still difficult for his country to reach an agreement with the United States on certain global questions such as the establishment of a new international economic order. So it is beyond doubt that Reagan will consider economic problems a major issue in his tour.

Thirdly, strengthening the defence front of Central America to curb further expansion and inroads of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The situation in Central America has grown even more tense since the Malvinas war and has become one of the troubled areas in the world that are worth noting.

In El Salvador, the civil war between the anti-government guerrillas and the army has continued for three years and there has been fierce fighting in the past few months.

Violence is also increasing in Guatemala and there have been repeated border conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras.

It seemed the White House is quite upset by the strained situation in the region. It was announced that President Reagan is going to meet the presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala while visiting Costa Rica and Honduras. Since the Sandinist National Liberation Front took power in 1979, Washington has always had the fear that Nicaragua would produce an impact on the other countries in the region. Therefore, the United States is planning to increase its military and economic aid to Central American states other than Nicaragua to help authorities suppress the anti-government armed activities in these countries. However, it is hard to predict whether Washington could succeed in achieving the goal.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S AFRICA VISIT ASSESSED

HK261035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 6

["Dispatch:" Bush Concludes Tour of Seven African Countries]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush visited seven African countries from 10 to 23 November. After concluding his visit to Cape Verde, Senegal and Nigeria, Bush rushed to Moscow to attend the funeral ceremony of Brezhnev and then went on to visit Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya and Zaire.

Bush visited these African countries at a time when the United States was at odds with them. Recently, the United States declared a relaxation of restrictions on the entry into U.S. territory of military personnel from South Africa and of the restriction of the export to South Africa of electronic equipment for the army and police forces. It has also decided to supply advanced technical installations and nuclear fuel to South Africa and in particular has approved the decision made by the IMF organization to grant a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa. All these have further intensified strained relations between the United States and the African countries.

Bush expressed the opinion that his visits to these African countries served the following purposes. First, the United States wants to provide aid to African countries and to establish a new partnership with Africa. Second, the United States is determined to contribute to making Namibia independent as soon as possible and to change the ever more serious and tense situation in southern Africa. Third, the United States wishes to "promote mutual understanding of the important bilateral issues and regional problems between the African countries."

During his visit, Bush held discussions with the leaders of the African countries, centering on the Namibian issue. In addition they held talks on the situation in Africa, the North-South dialogue, the Middle East issue and other relevant international problems. Great differences of opinion existed on the Namibian issue. Bush repeatedly said: "Despite the opposition of the African countries, the United States has consistently held that the Namibian issue can be resolved only if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola." But the African countries do not subscribe to the view of the United States which lumps the Namibian issue together with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe criticized the United States, saying: "The problem of Namibia is not connected with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, and no one can deprive Namibia of its intrinsic right to achieve independence and self-determination." Kenya's President Daniel Teroitich arap Moi criticized U.S. behavior, saying it was obviously "a trick to deter Namibia from achieving final independence." Leaders of Nigeria, Cape Verde and Senegal also strongly opposed the "cooperation between the United States and the racist regime of South Africa." They contend that U.S. behavior serves as a block to the progress of peace talks on the Namibian problem and to the end of apartheid in South Africa.

Answering questions put by correspondents, Bush admitted that during his visit, the African countries "flatly and harshly" criticized the United States and he had heard such criticism everywhere in Africa.

Western public opinion holds that the United States hoped to improve its relationship with the African countries through Bush's visit. Some African public opinion also holds that "it was not worth it for Bush to trek all the way to Africa" although he "had promised to help the African countries deal with the present economic crisis." Nevertheless, wherever he went and whichever country he visited, there existed "great differences of opinion between the United States and the African countries" on the Namibian issue and "not a single country supported the view of the United States."

GEORGE SHULTZ MEETS SOUTH AFRICA'S BOTHA

OW272310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha here today to discuss ways of seeking a negotiated settlement of the Namibia issue.

A senior State Department official explained that this was not a "negotiating session" but an opportunity for the two men to discuss a "sustainable basis for constructive relations" between the United States and South Africa.

Emerging from the meeting, both Botha and Shultz denied to reporters that the negotiations for a Namibian settlement are at an impasse. However, Washington press reports indicated that negotiations over the Namibia issue have been stalled because of South African and U.S. insistence on Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola.

South Africa holds out for the demand that Namibia's independence be linked to the withdrawal of about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. The United States, supporting this position out of "security" considerations, insists that the two issues are related. There is a "practical requirement for parallel movement," the U.S. official was quoted as saying today.

During his just-concluded seven-nation African tour, U.S. Vice-President George Bush had referred repeatedly to the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a precondition for a settlement of Namibia.

The U.S. stand has come under strong fire in Africa. Kenyan President Moi characterized Bush's insistence on the linkage as a "delaying tactic" against realizing independence for Namibia. Angola has accused the United States of using a carrot-and-stick approach, holding out the promise of diplomatic recognition and assistance while encouraging incursions by South Africa into Angola.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. official said today that the United States remains committed to seeking an agreement leading to Namibia's independence and will continue to play "the role of catalyst" through intensive diplomacy.

U.S. CLAIMS PROOF OF USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

OW301123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department charged with new "convincing evidence" today that the Soviet Union is continuing to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan and supply such weapons to Vietnamese troops for use in Kampuchea and Laos.

A report presented to the U.S. Congress and the United Nations by Secretary of State George Shultz today listed more than ten attacks this year against the people in each of the three countries during which Soviet-produced chemicals were used.

The toxic material was spread by aircraft or helicopters, artillery or armored vehicles, bombs or rockets, in the form of "yellow rain" or sometimes in white or red smoke or powder, which caused illness and deaths.

The report said 350 samples of toxins have been collected with blood and tissue taken from victims.

An earlier U.S. report said that a minimum of 10,000 persons have been killed in these countries by Soviet chemical weapons.

Since 1980, the Soviets have used toxic agents in Afghanistan, the report said. Two Soviet gas masks acquired from Afghanistan have been proved to be contaminated with deadly mycotoxins.

One of them was displayed at a State Department news briefing today. A Soviet chemical attack on September 13 this year caused 73 deaths in Afghanistan. During the recent attacks, the victims' bodies decomposed rapidly, and the flesh peeled away when attempts were made to move the bodies.

Vietnamese and Lao troops, under direct Soviet supervision, have continued to use lethal and incapacitating chemical agents and toxins against resistance forces in Laos, causing victims to experience vomiting, bleeding, blistering, severe skin lesions and other symptoms, according to the report.

The report showed that in Kampuchea, many people were taken ill after Vietnamese-launched chemical attacks. Vietnamese military defectors from Kampuchea have provided information in 1981 and 1982 on the use of chemical weapons and on the Vietnamese chemical warfare program, and have reported that some types of agents are supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is a signatory to the 1925 and 1972 agreements banning the use of poison gases, biological warfare and toxins.

Secretary of State George Shultz stated today that the report "was designed to bring the issue to the attention of the world community."

REAGAN ASKS FOR HIGHER NATIONAL GASOLINE TAX

OW241140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 23 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan announced here today that he would ask the lame-duck session of Congress to raise the national gasoline tax which he called "user fee" to finance a multibillion-dollar highway-repair and jobs program.

In his announcement today before he left for Thanksgiving vacation at his California ranch, Reagan suggested that the gasoline tax be raised from four cents to nine cents per gallon. This would cost the average motorist 30 dollars a year. By doing this, Reagan hoped to put an estimated 320,000 people to work on the roads.

This is one of the steps the President has decided to take to deal with the deep economic trouble. It came as a surprise to the nation since only two months ago, he told a press conference that he did not "see the necessity" for an increase in gasoline tax.

It is believed that President Reagan changed his mind under the pressure of the 16-month-long recession, especially the jobless rate, now at a 42-year high of 10.4 percent.

The President told the Americans that he would be considering other proposals that would help to give the U.S. economy "a fresh boost as we head into 1983." There is doubt, however, whether the measure could really produce any magic remedy.

SRV DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA FORESEEN

HK250834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Be Alert Against a Vietnamese Dry-Season Offensive"]

[Text] All signs point to a dry-season offensive being prepared by the Vietnamese authorities against the patriotic anti-Vietnam Kampuchean forces. This will be the fourth such offensive since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. The previous dry-season offensives usually started at the beginning of October, but this year there was a delay in its launching. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities have run into still greater difficulty and that the situation on the battlefield is even more unfavorable for them.

The current most unfavorable factor in Kampuchea for the Vietnamese authorities is the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] Coalition Government and the growth and development of the three groups of patriotic armed forces participating in that government. This is because this event has greatly raised the morale of the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people in the struggle for national salvation and against Vietnamese aggression, brought broader support in the world for their just struggle and put the Vietnamese authorities and their supporters into ever greater isolation. This is the first dry season since the formation of the DK Coalition Government. It can be predicted that the Vietnamese authorities' dry-season offensive will be aimed mainly at wrecking the coalition of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. According to Western estimates, the Vietnamese army of aggression against Kampuchea first may launch an attack on the armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann, striking at the weakest link. However the possibility certainly cannot be eliminated of the Vietnamese authorities launching a sudden attack on the DK patriotic forces while also attacking the patriotic armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann. In order to demonstrate that they can still control the battle in Kampuchea in the current international situation, the Vietnamese authorities have made extensive preparations for this dry-season offensive. However, so long as the patriotic army and people in Kampuchea unite as one and maintain a good degree of alertness, no disruptive activities of the Vietnamese authorities will be able to attain their goal.

A new Vietnamese military adventure in Kampuchea will further aggravate tension in Southeast Asia. Thailand is prepared both mentally and materially for "all eventualities" on its border with Kampuchea. It can be predicted that if the Vietnamese authorities dare to burn Thailand with the flames of aggressive war, Thailand certainly will not be alone and unaided.

The trial of strength between the patriotic army and people of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese aggressors has already passed through its most difficult period, and they now have more confidence and organization in the struggle; while the Vietnamese aggressors are on the wane in their strength and are heading irrevocably for a quagmire. There is an old Chinese saying: "A fighter, very bold, fights aggressively in order to finish the fight early, he soon tires, and then becomes exhausted." Under the blows of the patriotic Kampuchean forces, the morale of the Vietnamese aggressor troops on the Kampuchean battlefield is sinking; they have run into all sorts of trouble and now are unable to summon up any boldness. If the Vietnamese aggressors launch a dry-season offensive, it will be as doomed to defeat as in the past.

Soviet Support Scored

HK300648 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 15 Nov 82 p 9

[Li Yongming article: "Vietnam Is Preparing For New Adventures"]

[Text] Hanoi has just sent more than 20,000 troop reinforcements to Kampuchea and has raised its troop strength along the Kampuchean-Thai border to seven divisions in preparation for new, large-scale military actions.

Large quantities of sophisticated military equipment, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and heavy artillery have also been moved into west, northwest and southwest Kampuchea. Reports say that Vietnamese troops have brought several truckloads of chemical weapons to their base near the Kampuchea-Thai border. In the past few months, they have also built highways, bridges, logistic depots and airstrips in the border region.

These manoeuvres followed an "important strategic conference" of the commanders of the invading Vietnamese forces in Phnom Penh not long ago.

Hanoi's Designs

These activities indicate that Vietnam is preparing for new military efforts in Kampuchea to extricate itself from its present predicament.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, formed this past summer by the three patriotic resistance forces, has won increasing support of the Kampuchean people. As more and more Kampuchean people and patriotic forces unite under the banner of the coalition government, the rising morale and effectiveness of the resistance forces pose an increasingly great headache to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Internationally, the coalition government has won support and sympathy from a growing number of nations, as the acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea by an overwhelming majority of the members of 37th session of the UN General Assembly clearly proves.

It is clear that Vietnam is beefing up its armed forces in preparation for an attempt to destroy the Kampuchean resistance forces and the coalition government during the dry season which begins this month. By bringing the war to the borders of Thailand, Hanoi is also attempting to force Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to accept the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. While visiting Indonesia recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach argued that the ASEAN countries should adopt a realistic attitude. The puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh has even threatened the ASEAN countries, saying that its patience has limits.

Moscow's Support

When Truong Chinh, a top Vietnamese leader, visited Moscow last month, the Soviet Union promised Hanoi its "faithful and reliable" support. Moscow then sent a military-political delegation to visit Vietnam, after which hundreds of Soviet-made tanks, large quantities of long-range artillery and other weapons poured into Kampuchea. Moscow must be held responsible for Hanoi's unbridled adventurism.

While strengthening their military forces on the battle-field, the Vietnamese authorities have announced a spurious "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. They have attacked world opinion opposing and exposing Vietnam's military actions as being motivated by "sinister intentions," but Hanoi's devices fool no one. The world will be watching closely Vietnam's next move.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

OW271308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, arrived here by plane this afternoon for a six-day official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government held a welcoming ceremony inside the Great Hall of the People this evening for the president. Premier Zhao Ziyang shook hands and exchanged greetings with President Ershad when he arrived at the hall at 6:40 p.m. A girl Young Pioneer presented President Ershad with a bouquet.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ershad stepped onto the reviewing stand and the military band played the national anthems of Bangladesh and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Ershad reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xiao Xiangqian, Chinese Ambassador designate to Bangladesh; A.R. Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister; Shafia Khatun, minister of social welfare and women's affairs; and C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

Feted by Zhao Ziyang

OW271716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

Speaking at the banquet, which was held in the Great Hall of the People, Zhao Ziyang said, 'Our two countries share identical views on major international issues; we support each other and conduct close consultations with each other in international affairs; and in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields, we learn from and help each other and are carrying out very fruitful cooperation.'

"The amicable relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh are in the interest of our two peoples and conducive to peace and stability in Asia as well."

He said he believed that the current visit by President Ershad would make a new contribution to the strengthening of Sino-Bangladesh friendly relations.

Zhao Ziyang praised Bangladesh for its active and important role in international affairs. He said, "Adhering to an independent and non-aligned foreign policy, Bangladesh upholds principles and justice and opposes aggression and expansion."

"In recent years, Bangladesh has made an effort to improve relations with its neighbours on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to strengthen its unity with other Islamic and Third World countries. The South Asian regional cooperation proposed by Bangladesh has made encouraging progress in the past two years through the common efforts of the countries concerned."

He said, "We share the view with Bangladesh and other South Asian countries that the improvement of relations among the South Asian countries through friendly consultations and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and the gradual realization of the South Asian regional cooperation will play an important role in enhancing the prosperity and development of the countries concerned and consolidating peace and stability in the region."

Zhao Ziyang also praised the government and people of Bangladesh for their gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy.

Concluding his speech, Zhao Ziyang said, "China will, as always, continue to consolidate and develop its friendly relations and cooperation with Bangladesh and other Third World countries and peoples and will work together with them to develop our respective national economies, establish a new international economic order, oppose aggression and expansion and maintain world peace."

In his speech, President Ershad said that Bangladesh continues "to adhere firmly to an independent foreign policy based on a principled stand, arising out of our abiding commitment to the policy of non-alignment and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

He said: "It is only through consistent and sustained endeavours to strengthen the rule of international law and uphold respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, non-use of force or the threat of use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes that we can hope to usher in a more secure, stable, peaceful and equitable world order."

He said, "Bangladesh cannot condone the violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states which is so clearly evidenced in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Such a violation threatens the very fabric of international conduct and inter-state relations."

"We firmly believe that all foreign troops must be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea and Afghanistan enabling the peoples of these two countries to decide their own future free from outside interference."

He also demanded a change in the unjust and irrational global economic order.

"I have consistently maintained that our relations with all our neighbours including our largest neighbour India should be based on goodwill, trust and understanding," he said.

"It is our sincere hope that we can together with our neighbours generate new momentum to the process of cooperation and reconciliation which will in time make our region truly a zone of peace and friendship, a region free from conflict and confrontation and more than that an area of friendly and good neighbourly cooperation," he said.

Referring to Bangladesh-China relations, he said the continued contacts between leaders of the two countries have always been imbued with a warm spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation. The relations between the two countries has been further fortified because of the goals and interest shared by them, he added.

Attending the banquet were: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, foreign minister, Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; leading members of other government departments, the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the All-China Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Islamic Association of China and Xiao Xiangqian, Chinese ambassador designate to Bangladesh.

Among the Bangladesh guests present were A.R. Shamsud Doha, foreign minister, Dr Shafia Khatun, minister of social welfare and women's affairs, and other members of Ershad's party. C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to China, was also present.

Confers With Deng Xiaoping

OW290839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received the president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, H.M. Ershad, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping greeted President Ershad cordially and said that China and Bangladesh, both developing countries can count on each other for support. "Our relations are of mutual trust and support," he said. "We share identical views on international issues. Cooperation between our two countries should be very long-term."

President Ershad thanked the Chinese Government and people for their cordial and friendly sentiments towards the people of Bangladesh.

"My current visit is to renew my friendship with China's leaders," the president said. He said his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang had been very satisfying and that the two countries share the same views on international issues.

Discussing China's future Deng Xiaoping said that the economic readjustment is going smoothly and will help lay a solid foundation for economic development in the 1990s. The on-going fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress will discuss and approve the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan. "We believe that China's economy will continue to develop smoothly and in proportion," Deng Xiaoping said. He went on to say that considering the worldwide economic gloom China's economic situation is fairly good.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor Huang Hua, advisor to the Foreign Ministry Fu Hao and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian.

Also present were Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, Minister for Social Welfare and Women's Affairs Dr Shafia Khatun and Ambassador to China C.M. Murshed.

Meets Hu Yaobang

ON291602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke highly of the good and friendly relations between China and Bangladesh in a meeting with Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

Meeting in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Hu said, "Relations between us are the relations of mutual trust and mutual assistance, and our hearts are linked together". He said he is confident that cooperation between China and Bangladesh will expand.

Both Hu and Ershad said they were happy to have the opportunity to make the acquaintance.

Hu paid tribute to the efforts made by Bangladesh for strengthening unity among Islamic countries and for developing good relations with its neighbors. He said China is willing to establish lasting friendly relations with Bangladesh and other South Asian countries.

Ershad said the Bangladesh people take the Chinese people as their true friends. He said he hoped that the relations between the two countries continue to develop.

At the meeting, the two leaders briefed each other on the economic construction in their countries.

Principal members of the president's entourage and China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were present.

Before the meeting, Hu spoke with Bangladesh reporters and answered their questions.

Hu told the reporters that China has good relations with Bangladesh. President Ershad's visit will further such good relations, he said. "The relations between the two countries are those between friends in need. The two countries trust and support each other."

"I hope such a relationship of mutual trust and support will be continued permanently and all countries in South Asia will be good neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," Hu said.

On security of the Pacific region, Hu said: "The Pacific is no longer pacific. I hope all peace-loving countries and peoples in the Pacific region will unite and strive to safeguard the peace in the regions of the Pacific, the Indian Ocean as well as in the whole world."

Hu also said China opposes any move harmful to peace. "We were, we are, and we shall be against acts interfering in other countries' internal affairs, particularly armed intervention," he said.

When asked about China's political situation, Hu said: "There have been great changes indeed, but don't overestimate these changes. It will take us 20 to 50 more years to rank China among the economically most advanced."

He said China is now focusing its attention on construction at home. "We wish to coexist peacefully with all countries and develop friendly relations with other countries," he said.

Sees PLA Chief Yang Dezhi

OW280814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, went to the state guest house today to call on Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

They had a cordial conversation.

Attends Cultural Soiree

OW281748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, attended a cultural evening in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Accompanied by China's Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Ershad watched a performance by the Beijing Song and Dance Ensemble, the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble and the China Beijing Opera Theatre.

At the end of the program, Ershad presented the performers with a flower basket and shook hands with them.

Places Wreath at Monument

OW290817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in the Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Fu Haq, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Then, he went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay his respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW291612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, said his China visit has been successful at a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the Chinese guests present were Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; and Wu Xueqian, foreign minister.

Ershad said in his toast that his China visit "has not only been successful but eminently satisfying."

He said his talks with the Chinese leaders have been comprehensive, educational and extremely fruitful.

Ershad said the talks were held in an atmosphere of "utmost cordiality, goodwill, understanding and openness." He said the talks showed that both sides share identical views and principles on the issues of defending national sovereignty and resisting hegemony, and ensuring regional as well as world peace and stability. China and Bangladesh seek a speedy solution to the problem facing them in West Asia, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said.

Ershad said that during his visit he has seen the great changes the Chinese have achieved for the upliftment of the people. He said, "There can be no doubt that with the enlightened and pragmatic policies of the Chinese Communist Party, your collective efforts are bound to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity."

Zhao Ziyang said in his address that Ershad and Chinese leaders had sincere and friendly talks, which have helped to deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

"Our two sides share identical views on a wide range of major international issues," he said. "We are highly satisfied with the development of friendly relations between China and Bangladesh, and are determined to continue our intensive and fruitful cooperation in the economic, trade, technological and cultural fields." He said, "Our two countries have signed a new agreement on economic loans and decided to set up a joint economic committee, which will promote the friendly cooperation between us."

"To strengthen Sino-Bangladesh friendship is the common aspiration of our two peoples and conforms to their fundamental interests. The Chinese government and people will make persistent efforts to this end," he stressed.

In an interview after the banquet, Ershad told Chinese reporters about his impressions of China and regional cooperation between Bangladesh and other South Asian countries.

Loan Agreement Signed

OW291846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on providing a loan by the Government of China to the Government of Bangladesh was signed here this evening.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council, and Hussain Mohammed Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, were present at the signing ceremony.

We Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, and A.R. Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

The loan is provided by the Chinese Government in accordance with the needs of the Bangladesh Government for developing its national economy. The loan will be used to pay for projects provided under the agreement between the two governments.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Group Discussions 29 Nov

OW291928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0257 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC today continued to hold group discussions on the draft revised constitution.

Group discussions were held in an enthusiastic atmosphere, and deputies took the floor one after another conscientiously discussing the draft revised constitution and Peng Zhen's report. According to actual conditions, many deputies earnestly summed up historical experience and spoke glowingly of the political and economic situation throughout the country that has gotten better and better since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In their speeches, many deputies said: This draft revised constitution has not come easily. We must resolutely support this new constitution which will soon be adopted, implement it in an exemplary way and use it to ensure the realization of the grand objective set by the 12th party congress.

Constitution's Implementation

OW291119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Deputies attending the current session of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.) have stressed the importance of guaranteeing the implementation of the new constitution and its stability.

During panel discussions of the draft revised constitution, Hu Sheng, leader of the congress working group on the constitution, said the document has made "complete and detailed stipulations" on the rights and duties of citizens.

But the implementation of these provisions needs supervision by the people's congresses at all levels and the people throughout the country, he added.

"Therefore," he said, "all citizens must learn to defend their rights and prevent anyone from undermining the constitution."

Li Jianzhen, a 76-year-old deputy from Guangdong, described the proposed constitution as an important indication of the development of China's socialist democracy and socialist legal system.

Li, who is secretary of the provincial party commission for discipline inspection, said that in order to guarantee the implementation of the constitution, it is necessary, first of all, to widely publicize the constitution among the people so that everybody would understand it, abide by it and uphold it.

Secondly, she said, more laws and decrees should be worked out in accordance with the fundamental principle of the constitution, so that all departments, organizations and individuals would have something to abide by in handling relevant problems.

Thirdly, the organizations supervising the implementation of the constitution should be strengthened, Li Jianzhen said.

Yang Xiufeng, a noted jurist, said at a group meeting of Tianjin deputies that while strengthening legislative work, it is necessary to uphold the authority of the constitution and the law.

"Every citizen must fulfil his duties as required by the constitution, and nobody should have the privilege to transcend it," he stressed.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party, said the proposed constitution has embodied the line and policies of the party and reflected the will of the people of the whole country.

"Ensuring observance of the constitution is ensuring party leadership," he said.

"Therefore, all party organizations and all party members must be models in carrying out the constitution and must act within its limits. This will propel the development of China's socialist modernization."

Peaceful Reunification Viewed

OW291947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- At group discussions today, deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and delegates attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee enthusiastically endorsed the stipulation of the draft revised constitution on "the establishment of special administrative regions." They held that this stipulation completely accords with the aspirations and interests of the people throughout the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan, and embodies the motherland's boundless solicitude and loving care for the people in Taiwan. This stipulation is bound to give an impetus to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

NPC Deputy Cai Zimin of Taiwan origin said: The draft revised constitution explicitly points out the sacred duty of the Chinese people to accomplish the great cause of reunifying their motherland and provides that the country may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The autonomy of such special administrative regions is different from national and ordinary local autonomy, but it is a high degree of autonomy. On the premise of the motherland's unified sovereignty and territorial integrity, this stipulation ensures no change in a special administrative region's social and economic systems, way of life, and economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. This stipulation confirms in the fundamental law of the country the principles and policies on Taiwan stated repeatedly and clearly by leaders of the central authorities. This is completely in keeping with the aspirations of the compatriots in Taiwan.

He said: After the draft revised constitution was published, I met in Japan in June a number of Taiwan compatriots living abroad or traveling to Japan from Taiwan and discussed this stipulation with them. They all felt inspired and supported the stipulation. They also indicated that they would do their share in promoting the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.

Guo Ruiren, NPC deputy and former vice governor of Fujian Province, said: The stipulation on "the establishment of special administrative regions" shows that we are by no means vague on the principle of safeguarding the unified sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. However, we are very flexible in specific policies and measures. It is guaranteed that the people in Taiwan will be able to engage in production as usual and their living standards will not be lowered after the reunification of the motherland. As to what to do in the future, we can sit down and talk it over.

Tian Fuda, NPC deputy and vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League (of Gaoshan nationality), said: Article 31 of the draft revised constitution clearly deals with the questions about which the Taiwan people are most concerned. So the compatriots in Taiwan now can set their minds at rest because the CPC means what it says. Not only has the CPC said it but the state has guaranteed it in law.

Fei Yimin, NPC deputy and director of TA KUNG PAO published in Hong Kong, said: After the new constitution is adopted, every Chinese citizen has the duty to implement it and to contribute to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. He said: After the recovery of Taiwan following the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I visited Taiwan and deeply felt that the compatriots in Taiwan love the country. He said: Under the impact of the international market Taiwan's economy is now in a serious depression. After Taiwan returns to the motherland, we can supply the raw materials it needs and the mainland has a very good market for its products. I believe that when the constitution is published our principles and policies will soon be understood by the compatriots in Taiwan.

Li Youwen, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, said: The stipulation of the draft revised constitution on the return of Taiwan to the motherland provides a legal guarantee for the future of Taiwan after its peaceful reunification with the motherland. It is the trend of the times and the desire of the people to put an end to the separation of Taiwan from the motherland at an early date. The fact that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party cooperated with each other twice in the past shows that the historical trend cannot be resisted by any parties, forces and individuals. The Taiwan authorities should put national interests above everything else, take the road of the Kuomintang cooperating with the Communist Party for the third time, join the patriotic united front stipulated by the constitution and work together with the people throughout the country to achieve the four modernizations and to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Liao Canhui, NPC deputy and chairman of the Tianjin chapter of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The stipulation of the draft revised constitution gives full consideration to the current situation in Taiwan, and its content is feasible, fair and reasonable. I have the hope that the Taiwan authorities will judge the hour, size up the situation, put national interests above everything else, hold Kuomintang-Communist Party talks as early as possible and make concerted efforts to promote the achievement of the great cause of peaceful reunification.

Xu Mengshan, member of the CPPCC National Committee and secretary general of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: Article 31 of the draft revised constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions fully shows our good faith in solving the Taiwan question by peaceful means. Now the nine-point proposal is given the highest legal guarantee. This shows that the nine-point proposal is not "an expedient measure" but our national policy.

Liang Rongruo, member of the CPPCC National Committee and visiting professor at the Beijing Normal University who returned from Taiwan through the United States to settle down on the mainland in April 1981, said: The draft revised constitution is the product of pooling the wisdom and revolutionary experiences of the people throughout the country. Article 31 of the draft stipulates the establishment of special administrative regions. Ye Jianying and Peng Zhen clearly stated time and again that Taiwan may become a special administrative region and enjoy a high degree of autonomy, including such rights as no change in its current social and economic systems, way of life and economic and cultural relations with foreign countries.

This is a magnanimous way to seek common ground, which shows the utmost tolerance and patience. If the Taiwan authorities obstinately cling to their course they will be unable to justify it in history.

Wang Peidong of Li nationality, woman member of the CPPCC National Committee from Hainan Island, Guangdong Province, said: Taiwan is separated from the mainland of the motherland only by a strait, but the compatriots in Taiwan have been artificially separated from those on the mainland for more than 30 years. As a result, family members cannot be reunited. This goes against the interests and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Article 31 of the draft revised constitution is greatly conducive to bringing this separation to an end at an early date and has a great bearing on the prosperity of Taiwan and the motherland. I earnestly hope that the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland can be accomplished at an early date.

Fu Jingxian of Hezhe nationality, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: We minority nationalities are most concerned about the reunification of the country and the unity of the nationalities because they are of great significance for the prosperity of the Chinese nation as a whole. The great cause of reunifying the motherland has not yet been accomplished, and we must redouble our efforts to accomplish it. Taiwan is part of the motherland's sacred territory, and it is the sacred duty of the people of all nationalities to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. The draft revised constitution stipulates that "citizens of the PRC are dutybound to uphold the unification of the country and the unity of all nationalities throughout the country." This conforms completely to the fundamental interests and common will of all nationalities throughout the country. We hope that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

At group discussions, Mei Zixin, NPC deputy, chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee, and Huang Tifei, member of the CPPCC National Committee, standing committee member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, also expressed their views on article 31 of the draft revised constitution. They hoped that the Taiwan authorities would free themselves from doubts and misgivings and contribute to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Group Discussions 30 Nov

OW300858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC continued to examine the draft of the revised constitution at group discussions this morning. In their discussions the deputies generally maintained that the draft of the revised constitution reflects the collective opinions of the people of all nationalities in the country and is a crystallization of the people's wisdom. The various meeting places were permeated with a warm atmosphere and many deputies took the floor to speak. Some deputies proposed specific changes in the draft during the discussion. A plenary session will be held this afternoon to hear a report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Remarks on 1997 Issue

HK300716 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0113 GMT 30 Nov 82

["NPC Deputy Wang Kuancheng's [3769 1401 6134] Three Sentences on Hong Kong Issue" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Because article 31 of the revised draft of the constitution stipulates the establishment of special administrative regions, the future of Hong Kong has become a popular topic of conversation.

In order to hear the views of Wang Kuancheng, deputy to the NPC and chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on this issue, our reporter interviewed him.

"The regaining of the sovereignty of Hong Kong is a natural development, since it is provided in the UN Charter that all treaties signed under military pressure are invalid. Hong Kong, like Taiwan, may be turned into a special administrative region after its sovereignty is regained." With this sentence Deputy Wang Kuancheng began the conversation.

"Some people are worried about the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

"I would like to make three remarks on this problem," Wang Kuancheng said.

"First of all, I want to point out that the status quo of Hong Kong will remain unchanged in the next 15 years."

"Second, from 1997 on, there will be no more governor, no more British flags, and the modifier 'royal' will no longer be seen in Hong Kong. All other things apart from this will remain unchanged: the social system of Hong Kong will remain the same, the economic system will remain the same, the way of life will remain the same, and so on. The stock exchange will be operated as usual, horse racing will continue, and people will be allowed to patronize ballrooms. What is to be feared if Hong Kong is governed by the Hong Kong people?

"The third thing I would like to say is a fact which is emerging before our eyes but is overlooked by most people. To be sure, Hong Kong will prosper within 4-5 years as rich oil reserves are discovered in the South China Sea and many countries are bidding against one another for the oil exploration projects. A few years later, when the exploitation of oil succeeds, various types of equipment and tremendous funds will be needed and this will open a bright prospect for Hong Kong. Just remember that today Britain's prosperity is based on the North Sea oilfield. Can the Hong Kong economy not prosper with an immense oilfield under exploitation in its neighborhood? Hong Kong is merely a small place like a little bird. How many grains of rice can such a little bird eat? The oil projects will surely be able to feed Hong Kong."

More and more excited, he kept on saying: "It must also be noted that both agriculture and industry are growing in China and the country has become more and more prosperous since the CPC third plenary session. As the 1 billion Chinese people are getting rich, Hong Kong will easily find a great market for its products. The sales volume will be marvelous if everyone just buys one product. Thus huge market equals three European Economic Communities. In fact, there is nothing to worry about."

All of us laughed when hearing Wang Kuancheng's remarks. Laughing loudly, he said: "I have told some of my friends in Hong Kong the above three things. They also laughed when they heard what I said."

Zhao Begins Delivering Report

OW300710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang began delivering a report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) this afternoon at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The congress met at 3:00 p.m. for a plenary session today after three days of panel discussions of the draft revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Zhao Submits Sixth 5-Year Plan

OW300921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0505 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China expects to increase its gross value of industrial and agricultural output to 871 billion yuan by 1985, 21.7 percent above the 1980 figure. This represents an average annual rise of 4 percent.

Submitting the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) for deliberation at the National People's Congress here this afternoon, the premier reported that total investment in fixed assets for this period is to be 360 billion yuan while a number of modern projects will be built and major technical transformation effected in key enterprises.

He said that funds for developing education, science, culture and public health service will be 96.7 billion yuan, an increase of 68 percent over the 57.7 billion yuan appropriated under the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages a 22 percent rise in the per-capita consumption level in the urban and rural areas, which means an average annual rise of 4.1 percent, he said. During this period, China will try to strike a balance by and large between revenue and expenditure, and between credit receipts and payments, and keep commodity prices largely stable.

Premier Zhao said that during this period, China will continue the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy.

China will also make further efforts to solve all kinds of problems left over from the past which hamper economic growth, win the decisive victory of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and do better spade-work for economic and social development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, he said.

Fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is of paramount importance to the future of the whole modernization program and the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, he added.

Zhao on Output Value

OW300927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang announced today that China's total value of industrial output and that of agricultural output will both rise by an annual average of 4 percent between 1981 and 1985 and efforts will be made to increase it to 5 percent.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan at the National People's Congress here this afternoon, Zhao said that the gross value of agricultural output will go up from 218.7 billion yuan in 1980 to 266 billion yuan by 1985 and that of industrial output from 497.2 billion yuan to 605 billion yuan.

By 1985, grain output is expected to reach 360 million tons, an increase of 12.3 percent over 1980; cotton, 3.6 million tons, up 33 percent; coal, 700 million tons, up 12.9 percent; electricity, 362 billion kWh, up 20.4 percent; and steel, 39 million tons, up 5.1 percent.

The premier recalled that, in the 28 years from 1953 through 1980, the gross value of agricultural output grew at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent. So, considerable efforts must be made to attain the 4 to 5 percent annual increase set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, he noted.

The plan envisages a much lower industrial growth rate compared with the average rate of the previous 28 years, Zhao said. This is because the task of industrial readjustment remains very arduous and complicated, energy output cannot increase markedly in the immediate future and the strain on transport cannot be changed radically in a short period, he explained.

The economic results of industrial growth in the previous 28 years were very poor, whereas the Sixth Five-Year Plan is anchored on better economic performance, he went on.

The targets set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are safe and appropriate, allowing room for overfulfilment, the premier said. In the first two years of the period covered by this plan, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output increased by an annual 5.2 percent, surpassing the annual average of 4 percent set for the 1981-1985 period.

He predicted that, with the fulfilment of this five-year plan, relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will be more harmonious, and significant headway will be made in the training of personnel and in technological progress. The growth rate in subsequent years will certainly be still higher, thus ushering in a new period of vigorous economic development in China, he added.

Zhao on Capital Construction

OW300937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918 CMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will work on 890 large and medium-sized construction projects during the 1981-1985 period and 400 of them will have been completed before the end of 1985, Premier Zhao Ziyang announced today.

Addressing the on-going National People's Congress this afternoon, Zhao said total investment in capital construction under the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be 230 billion yuan, roughly the same as under the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Energy and transport, being priorities, will receive 38.5 percent of the total investment, he said.

A total of 17.9 billion yuan will be invested in the coal industry, chiefly for developing the coal fields in Shanxi, northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia, and also those in western Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu and Guizhou Provinces during the five years, work will begin on coalmines with a total annual capacity of 220 million tons, of which collieries with a combined capacity of 80 million tons will have been completed before 1985.

A total of 15.4 billion yuan will go to the oil industry, to be used mainly for prospecting for oil in the Songliao Basin of northeast China, the Bohai Bay, the Puyang region of Henan Province and the Eren Basin of Inner Mongolia.

Prospecting will also be stepped up in the Junggar Basin of Xinjiang and the Qaidam Basin of Qinghai as well as in the old oil and gas fields in the eastern part of China. Energetic efforts will be made to prospect for and exploit offshore oil deposits.

In the five years ending 1985, China's oil extraction capacity will increase by 35 million tons and that of natural gas by 2.5 billion cubic meters.

The power industry will receive 20.7 billion yuan, mainly for building a number of large hydroelectric stations along the upper reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, the upper and middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, and the Hongshui River.

At the same time, a number of pithead power stations and thermal power plants will be constructed in coal-rich Shanxi Province, eastern Inner Mongolia, Huainan and Huaibei regions, western Henan Province, areas north of the Weihe River, and Guizhou Province, as well as in Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan Provinces. A nuclear power station will be built with an installed capacity of 300,000 kw. During the five years, work will begin on power projects with a total capacity of 36.6 million kw, of which power plants with a total capacity of 12.9 million kw will be operating by the end of 1985.

A sum of 29.8 billion yuan will be invested in the transport and communications service, mainly for railway and harbor construction, inland navigation projects along the Changjiang and other rivers.

The plan calls for the laying of 2,000 kilometers of rails and the construction of 132 deep-water berths in 15 harbors so that by 1985 the cargo handling capacity of the country's seaports will total 317 million tons as against 217 million tons in 1980.

In agriculture, Premier Zhao Ziyang said, emphasis will be laid on strengthening the anti-flood facilities along the Huanghe, Changjiang, Huaihe and Haihe Rivers. Three large water conservancy works (two reservoirs and one water supply project) will be completed to alleviate the shortage of water supply for industrial and agricultural purposes in the Beijing-Tianjin area.

Efforts will continue to build commodity grain bases in Heilongjiang, Jiangxi, Hunan and Anhui Provinces, as well as the shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China to check soil erosion in areas along the middle reaches of the Huanghe River and the process of desertation in the northwest.

Premier Zhao said in the five years China will earmark 130 billion yuan for updating equipment and carrying out technical transformation in existing enterprises. This sum accounts for 36 percent of the total fixed asset investment. In the 28 years between 1953 and 1980, funds for such purposes made up just about 20 percent.

Zhao on Education, Science

OW300055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will spend 96.7 billion yuan on education, science, culture, public health and physical culture during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

This accounts for 15.9 percent of the 1981-1985 government expenditure. Appropriations for the same purpose made up only 11 percent for the total expenditure under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

Addressing the National People's Congress session today, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the 1985 spending on these undertakings will account for 16.8 percent of the year's government expenditure. With the development of China's economy, the premier said, more will be spent in the years to come.

Premier Zhao listed the following major targets in the field of education:

-- By 1985, universities and colleges will have a total of 1.3 million students, 13.6 percent more than in 1980; 1.5 million university students will graduate in five years; there will be a substantial growth of radio, television, correspondence and evening courses in higher education; 20,000 graduate students will be enrolled in 1985, 5.5 times the 1980 figure, and 45,000 graduate students will be trained in five years.

-- Serious efforts will be made to strengthen systematic education of undergraduates and graduate students in the basic theories of Marxism. They must be trained as workers with socialist consciousness as well as general and professional knowledge.

-- Work will continue to restructure secondary education and establish intermediary vocational schools of various types, particularly those relating to farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation, fishery, medical service, finance and trade, and political science and law. Part of the senior middle schools in the rural areas will be converted into agricultural schools.

-- Efforts will be made so that, by 1985, primary education becomes universal or almost universal in most counties and junior middle school education becomes universal in the cities.

In science and technology, 40 major achievements concerning agriculture, light and textile industries, energy, electronics and machine-building will be popularized and 100 important subjects in 38 areas tackled.

Research in basic theories will be intensified, while the focus remains research for application and development purposes, and all research work should be geared to the needs of economic construction and the expansion of production.

Information centers, analysing-measuring-testing centers, metrological and computing centers, and applied math consulting service centers for public use will be established systematically in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to help scientific research and economic development.

Research will also be intensified in political economy, management, philosophy, jurisprudence, political science, pedagogy, sociology, history, literature, linguistics and philology and efforts made to explain and solve major theoretical and practical problems arising from China's socialist modernization.

Production of feature films will increase from 82 in 1980 to 120 in 1985, and efforts will be made to improve the quality of radio and television programs in terms of ideology, informativeness, artistry and technology, so as to increase the number of listeners and viewers.

An additional 600,000 people will be trained as medical workers and 250,000 new hospital beds added. Great efforts will be made to improve the technical standards of contraception so as to ensure success in controlling population growth.

Zhao Ziyang stressed that all cultural works must have communist ideological content and serve the purpose of raising the scientific and cultural level of the people.

All cultural and research undertakings must serve the people and socialism, he said. They must continue implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the policy of opposing bourgeois liberalization and combating decadent feudal and capitalist culture.

Zhao on Expanding Trade

OW300957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0941 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China will expand foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

He made the announcement at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Zhao disclosed that by 1985 the total volume of China's import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 51.8 percent over 1980. The average annual increase will be 8.7 percent.

Out of the grand total, he added, the volume of export trade will reach 40.2 billion yuan, growing at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent, which is higher than the 4 percent growth rate of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production for the same period. The volume of import trade will reach 45.3 billion yuan, increasing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent, which is slightly higher than the growth rate of export.

The Chinese premier said that efforts will be made to increase the export of textiles and other light industry goods, artware, native produce, and particularly the portion of machinery and electrical products in the total volume of export.

Export of petroleum, rare metals and other such minerals which are plentiful in China will be organized in a planned way, he said.

In line with the needs of national construction, Zhao Ziyang added, China will improve the import mix by appropriately raising the proportion of new technology and major equipment in the total volume of import.

He called for continued efforts to make effective use of foreign loans, accept direct investment by foreign businessmen or start joint ventures with them so as to increase the use of foreign funds on an appropriate scale.

Special attention will be paid to the role of coastal cities in expanding economic and technical exchange with foreign countries, Zhao said. While Guangdong and Fujian continue to implement special policies and flexible measures, Shanghai, Tianjin and other coastal cities will be given greater decision-making power so that they can make use of their advantages and take greater initiative in introducing and assimilating imported technology, utilizing foreign funds, transforming old enterprises and expanding their sales on the international market.

Expansion of economic and technical exchange with foreign countries is aimed at enhancing China's capability of self-reliance and it must in no way harm or even weaken the country's economy, the premier said.

Zhao on Living Standards

OW301003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China's total payroll will increase from 77.3 billion yuan in 1980 to 98.3 billion yuan in 1985. This means an average annual increase of 4.9 percent, or 4.2 billion yuan.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said this in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the National People's Congress session here today.

He said that last year saw a wage increase for part of those working in the fields of education, public health and physical culture. This year and the next three will see a pay raise for other workers and staff; the salaries of middle-aged intellectuals will be increased by a bigger margin, he added.

By 1985, he said, a total of 29 million people in cities and towns will have been employed.

The average net income per capita among the peasants, he said, will grow from 191 yuan in 1980 to 255 yuan in 1985, registering an average annual increase of 6 percent. This is higher than the average annual rate of 4.3 percent over the 26 years between 1955 and 1980, he said.

During the five-year period, the average per-capita consumption in city and countryside is expected to rise by 22 percent, or an average annual rise of 4.1 percent. This is higher than the average of 2.6 percent over the 28 years between 1953 and 1980.

Living conditions for people in both the urban and rural areas will continue to improve. Housing with a total floor space of 310 million square meters will be built by state-owned units in cities. This breaks down to an annual average of 62 million square meters, 2.6 times the average annual figure for the 28 years between 1953 and 1980.

Houses with an estimated total floor space of 2.5 billion square meters and public welfare facilities totalling 300 million square meters in space are expected to go up in the countryside.

There must be strict control of population growth during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Zhao said. The annual natural population growth rate must be kept under 13 per thousand so that, by 1985, the total population on the mainland of China will be around 1.06 billion.

The premier stressed that practical and feasible measures must be taken to control population growth, or it will affect China's national economy and the improvement of people's living standards.

Zhao on Minority Aid

OW301004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0956 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government will earmark a special sum of 2.5 billion yuan in the 1981-1985 period to help construction work in the national minority areas and economically underdeveloped regions.

The special fund is 2.2 billion yuan more than the appropriations made for the same purpose under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

Addressing the current National People's Congress session today, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the government will continue to support the national minority areas with materials and technical personnel.

Financial allowances for these areas will increase every year, he added.

Zhao on State Revenue

OE301007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0957 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China will rationally arrange and control expenditures to minimize its financial deficit during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

He told the National People's Congress that the government will also strictly control the issuance of currency to ensure a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit and receipts and payments.

He disclosed that the total state revenue in this period is set at 595.3 billion yuan. The sum envisaged for 1985 is 127.4 billion, an increase of 18.9 billion over 1980. The total state expenditure is set at 609.8 billion yuan, of which the 1985 figure is 130.4 billion, an increase of 9.2 billion over 1980.

There was a 2.5 billion yuan deficit in 1981 and efforts must be made to increase revenue, strictly control spending and strive to keep the deficit in each of the remaining four years under three billion yuan.

The premier said that, in planning government expenditures, priority will be given to key construction projects. The government will gradually increase expenditures on educational, scientific, cultural, public health and sports undertakings while ensuring essential military and administrative spending and paying off the principal and interest of foreign loans on time.

Zhao Ziyang emphasized the need to keep market prices by and large stable so as to guarantee a secure life for the people.

Since the beginning of this year, the premier added, various localities have conscientiously implemented the State Council's "Circular on Resolutely Stabilizing Market Prices" and the situation has been good. The general level of retail prices in the January-September period was about the same as at the end of last year.

Zhao Ziyang said that in the next few years the prices of a few commodities which are most unreasonable will be readjusted either upward or downward so as to stimulate production. But such readjustments should be made on condition that the general level of market prices is kept stable by and large.

Zhao on Training Programs

OW301013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1003 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will do everything possible to raise the level of cadres, technical personnel and workers in ideological and political consciousness, modern science and culture, and production skills.

Premier Zhao Ziyang made this statement in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the National People's Congress session here today.

The premier described this as "a strategic task."

Regular colleges, schools and training courses in various forms will be set up to train cadres and workers in different trades.

He expressed the hope that the Communist Youth League, trade unions, women's federation and other mass organizations will pay attention to this work.

Premier Zhao said that regular education for workers requires strict admission standards and examination systems, adequate teaching materials which meet practical needs and qualified and competent teachers. These are essential if the students are to improve their political and professional levels at the end of their study, he added.

He said it is necessary to educate the workers in the history of social development, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution, in communist ideology, conviction and ethics, in the communist attitude toward labor, in revolutionary discipline, professional ethics, the legal system, patriotism and internationalism, and in fine aesthetic standards and the socialist way of life so that more and more workers will be imbued with high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline.

Zhao on Social Conduct

OW301027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the fostering of fine social conduct and good relations among people is a very important aspect of building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhao made this statement in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party called for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct in the next five years, Zhao Ziyang continued.

To this end, efforts should be made in town and country to achieve a general improvement in public order and production and work order, he said. He called for continuous efforts to foster a better attitude toward labor, office work and services, and combat all manifestations of extreme irresponsibility and malpractices for selfish ends and other erroneous behavior.

All this is possible under the firm and correct leadership of the Communist Party and the guidance of communist ideology, and with the socialist system based on public ownership of the means of production, with the powerful state machinery of the people's democratic dictatorship and with progressive public opinion, he said.

It is also possible to foster powerful forces throughout society to resist all unhealthy trends and evil practices and cultivate a new type of relationship between people, namely, mutual respect, care for each other, mutual help and friendly cooperation. All these are characteristics of socialist spiritual civilization, he added.

Premier Zhao said that hard work should be done to improve the standards of social conduct considerably during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and create a favorable social atmosphere so that the people will gladly devote themselves to the modernization drive.

Zhao on Major Targets

OW301059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1014 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- An average annual increase of four percent in industrial and agricultural output value;

A total investment of 360 billion yuan in fixed assets;

Completion of 400 big and medium-sized projects and construction of 490 others;

An annual 4.9 percent increase in wages and 6 percent increase in peasants' income; and

An increase of 60 percent in expenditure on education, science, culture and public health service.

These major targets announced by Premier Zhao Ziyang today underline China's Sixth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development (1981-1985).

Reporting on the plan at the National People's Congress session this afternoon, Zhao Ziyang said China will carry on the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy in this period.

He envisaged a decisive victory in the endeavor to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, thus paving the way for a greater development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

Today's meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Peng Zhen.

Zhao Ziyang's report consists of three parts: the basic tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan; its implementation in the first two years (1981-1982); and the major measures to ensure its all-round fulfillment.

Other important facts and figures mentioned by the premier include:

In 1985, the gross value of China's industrial and agricultural output is expected to reach 871 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 percent over 1980, or an average annual increase of four percent.

Of this total, the gross value of agricultural output will reach 266 billion yuan and that of industrial output, 605 billion yuan.

An average annual growth of four percent is planned for both industry and agriculture, but efforts will be made to achieve a five-percent rise.

Total investment in fixed assets will be 360 billion yuan. Of this, 230 billion yuan, roughly the same amount for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, will go to capital construction, while 130 billion yuan will be used to update existing enterprises. Priority will be given to energy and transport.

China will spend 96.7 billion yuan on education, science, culture, public health service and physical culture, a 68 percent increase over the Fifth Five-Year Plan. This sum represents 15.9 percent of total government expenditure, as compared with 11 percent in the fifth plan.

Zhao Ziyang said China will expand its foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. By 1985, the total volume of import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 51.8 percent over 1980, or an average annual increase of 8.7 percent.

He pointed out that China will continue to make use of foreign loans, draw direct investment from foreign businessmen or set up joint ventures with them.

All this is intended to increase China's ability to be self-reliant, Zhao Ziyang stressed. It must not weaken or hamper the development of China's national economy, he said.

The 1985 national payroll will reach 98.3 billion yuan, representing an average annual increase of 4.2 billion, the premier said. The net income per peasant is expected to grow at an annual rate of six percent on the average.

By 1989, the average per-capita consumption level in the cities and countryside will go up 22 percent over 1980, representing an average annual increase of 4.1 percent.

It is estimated that houses with a total floor space of 2.5 billion square meters will be built by the peasants for personal use in the 1981-1985 period. Public welfare facilities with a combined space of 300 million square meters will go up in the countryside. Housing totalling 310 million square meters will be completed in these five years by state-owned units in cities and towns.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, he said, the annual population growth rate must be kept under 13 per thousand. The population on the mainland must be kept around 1,060 million by 1985.

Premier Zhao stressed that it is the firm policy of the Communist Party and government to help the national minority areas and economically backward regions develop their economy and culture. While increasing financial allowances for these areas every year, the government will allocate a special fund of 2.5 billion yuan to help them with their development in the five-year period. This will be 2.2 billion yuan more than in the 1976-1980 period.

In the second part of his report, the Chinese premier listed the achievements of 1981 and 1982, the first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

He said China's total industrial and agricultural output value in 1981 rose 4.5 percent over 1980 and a further increase of 5.7 percent is expected in 1982.

In agriculture, the output value of 1981 was 5.7 percent higher than that of 1980 and it is expected to go up five percent again this year over 1981. There has been an all-round development in agricultural production, resulting in growing prosperity for the rural areas. This is an important factor accounting for the steady improvement in China's economic and political situation, the premier said.

He said that production of industrial goods has grown rapidly so that there is more and more plentiful supply of commodities in the market, thus considerably relieving the shortage of consumer goods.

Never has there been such a development in China since the late 1950s, he said. The trend of continuous decrease in state revenues over the years has started to change, and there has been a favorable balance of foreign exchange earnings and expenses for two years running.

The above facts, he added, show that the task begun in 1979 in readjusting the proportion between accumulation and consumption and the proportion between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has been basically accomplished. The readjustment of the national economy has now entered a new and more advanced stage.

In the third part of his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that shifting the entire economic work to improvement of economic performance is the key to realizing in the next three years the portion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan about economic development.

To this end, he said, the following measures must be taken:

One. Strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and ensure the completion of key projects and the technical transformation of enterprises according to plan.

Two. Carry out resolute readjustment and all-round consolidation of existing enterprises and work hard to improve their management.

Three. Work energetically for technical advances and bring into full play the role of science and technology in promoting economic construction.

Four. Actively and steadily speed up the process of restructuring the economic system. This is an important guarantee for improving economic performance comprehensively and achieving socialist modernization.

Discussing China's agriculture, Premier Zhao said that the main reason for the excellent situation in rural China in recent years has been the implementation of correct policies and various forms of the production responsibility system, which have fired the enthusiasm of the peasants.

For the overall fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Chinese premier noted, it is imperative to implement firmly the principle of building both socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Efforts must be made to improve the institutions of socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system and defend more effectively the right of the Chinese people of all nationalities as masters of the country in accordance with the new constitution to be adopted at the current N.P.C. session, he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the 1983 plan, to be approved and published by the current N.P.C. session, will set clear-cut immediate objectives for the Chinese people and link their present work closely with long-range development, thus encouraging them to advance firmly toward the splendid goals set for the end of this century.

He said that there are still many difficulties ahead and it is essential to bring into full play the enthusiasm of all manual and mental workers and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work. "Our great motherland will surely grow in strength and prosperity from year to year," he declared.

Premier Zhao's report drew warm applause from the hall.

Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the meeting as observers.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC

Panel Discussions 25 Nov

OW261911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Participants in the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference expressed satisfaction in panel discussions today with the growing role the C.P.P.C.C. is playing in China's political life and modernization program.

Many commended the organizing of investigations on special subjects as an important way for the C.P.P.C.C. to exercise democratic supervision.

Chen Mingshao, vice-president of Beijing Institute of Technology and a researcher in underground water, and Qian Weichang, a noted specialist in mechanics described their experience in investigating the sources of energy and environmental protection in southwest China and in inspecting six famous cities in historical and cultural significance.

In response to their suggestions, the Yunnan Provincial Government has adopted measures to protect tropical rain forests in the province. The Jiangsu Provincial Government has taken effective steps to stop further damages to historical sites in the picturesque Tianping Mountain area.

Qian Weichang said suggestions and criticisms made by C.P.P.C.C. members on the basis of serious investigation and study have received great attention from the people's government.

Jing Shuping, deputy secretary general of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and member of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, called for concerted efforts by all quarters to help achieve the country's magnificent goal of modernization by the end of this century.

"Many C.P.P.C.C. members are experienced in economic, scientific, technical and educational work," he said. "It is now the best time for us to contribute our part in improving economic performance, training qualified personnel and raising the people's scientific and technical level.

"I've had the strong feeling these years of participating in a cause full of vitality and have, in turn, drawn fresh vigor from this invigorating cause," he said.

Lhalu Cewangdoji, Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. Tibet Regional Committee and commander-in-chief of the former Tibetan army of the local government, said that patriots in Tibet are playing an increasing role in the local political, economic, cultural and educational affairs.

Thanks to the correct policies of the party and government, he added, the situation in Tibet is becoming better and better. The last two years saw a big growth in farming and animal husbandry and a marked improvement in the life of the Tibetan people. That is why more and more Tibetans residing abroad wish to come back to visit their relatives or settle down.

"Two brothers of mine who are now abroad have learned about the changes in Tibet through correspondence and both have expressed the desire to come back for an early family reunion."

Pan Chenglian, 73, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and director of the Hangzhou Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, said most of the members of his party are medical and health workers. He and his colleagues established the Qianjin Spare-time Medical School in Hangzhou three years ago when the C.P.P.C.C. called on professionals to help train qualified personnel for China's modernization program. The school has since trained more than 400 professionals for the city's hospitals, factories, mines and army units.

At present, the number of spare-time schools run by units under the C.P.P.C.C. has exceeded 600, with a total enrollment of more than 100,000.

PRC Constitution Discussed

OW271804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1745 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The new constitution now being examined by the National People's Congress will inspire the socialist enthusiasm of the 1,000 million Chinese people and encourage them to work harder for the prosperity of the country.

This was the unanimous view expressed by members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference while discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, said he took part in drafting both China's first constitution of 1954 and the present revised constitution.

The new draft has made concrete and clear-cut provisions on a series of major questions, including the people's democratic dictatorship, the socialist economic system, socialist spiritual civilization and national unity, Burhan Shadidi said. This, he said, will be a most reliable guarantee for the democratic rights of the Chinese people, for the equality and unity of all nationalities of China and for the success of China's modernization program.

Wu Yifang, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said the draft of the revised constitution has incorporated some of the suggestions put forward by the central and local organizations of the association.

"For example, I suggested the constitution should have provisions for the development of pre-school education, because the children today will be the main force in China's modernization drive by the end of the century. We should pay attention to their education and train them into citizens with lofty ideal, moral integrity, knowledge and a sense of discipline. I'm happy to see that my suggestion has been included in the draft of the revised constitution." Wu Yifang said.

Mushayev (of Uyghur nationality), member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region, said that he was satisfied with the draft of the new constitution which will ensure national equality, unity and mutual assistance, strengthen national regional autonomy, and promote the political, economic and cultural development of the autonomous regions.

He said this will provide a legal guarantee for the removal of the de facto economic and cultural inequality and among different nationalities left over from the past.

Xu Zhifu, member of the Standing Committee of the Zhi Gong Party, said that the draft constitution reflects the fundamental interests not only of the people on the mainland but also of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese.

He said he was sure that overseas Chinese would acclaim the draft constitution which provides for the setting up of a commission for overseas Chinese affairs and for protecting the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and their relatives of overseas Chinese.

Hong Kong Issue Discussed

HK280310 Beijing XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0222 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a panel meeting of the Hong Kong-Macao group of the CPPCC, the members discussed their views on the recovery of Hong Kong in light of article 31 of the draft revised constitution concerning the establishment of special administrative regions.

In their speeches the members unanimously supported the motherland's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong and refuted the absurd theories of "validity of the treaties" and "continuation of British rule." They held, the central leaders concerned have put the Hong Kong issue very clearly, that is, China will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, establish a special region, have Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people, institute no changes in the system, and maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. They praised this guiding principle.

Li Zisong, a CPPCC member and publisher of the Hong Kong WEN WAI PO, said, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out in his report that China is absolutely unequivocal on the principle of safeguarding its sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time, it is highly flexible as regards specific policies and measures. This is China's basic position in handling problems such as that of Taiwan. I think the same also applies to Hong Kong. Hong Kong will also be established as a special administrative region after its recovery. As soon as Hong Kong is recovered, the shame of losing national territory which has endured more than a century will be washed away. This is highly significant. We Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members and the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao bear still greater responsibility and duty in this respect.

Huo Yingdong, a CPPCC member and director of the Hong Kong Yau Lok Company Ltd said, as soon as New China was established it announced the abrogation of all unequal treaties, and so the recovery of Hong Kong has been China's consistent stand, and certainly not something we are only talking about now. Many British officials with whom I have contacts also know that Hong Kong will certainly be recovered. The current problem is that we should preserve Hong Kong's economic stability and prosperity during the transition period prior to recovery. The present economic problems in Hong Kong are mainly caused by the world economic recession; some are also caused by certain people playing tricks. He held: All Chinese agree with the recovery of Hong Kong. After Hong Kong is recovered it will become a special administrative region; article 31 of the draft constitution clearly states that the systems practiced in such regions can be regulated by law according to the specific circumstances. This means that after Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region, there need be no changes in its systems, way of life, management guidelines and so on. The central authorities have firmly stated this principle, so I think everyone can enjoy still more ease of mind.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

OW282042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 29 November RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Study the New Party Constitution; Be a Qualified Party Member."

The 12th party congress put forward a program for socialist modernization and a program for party building according to the requirements of the historic tasks for the new period. The decisive condition for accomplishing this great undertaking, unprecedented in Chinese history, is to successfully build the party and to make every party member become a Communist Party member worthy of the name, a member who will respond with actual deeds to the expectations of the people and the times.

Ever since our party was in the position to lead the country every Communist Party member has been faced with new tests. The people have entrusted us with power. Should Communist Party members use the power to serve the people better and to fulfill their pledge to fight all their lives for the cause of communism or to seek personal gain? Most problems concerning what are called unhealthy party style, there being no fundamental turn for the better in party style, and impurities in ideology, work style and organization have something to do with this. We must thoroughly assess this situation and firmly believe that there will be a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC we have made great achievements in the socialist cause after going through various twists and turns. Particularly in the several short years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the socialist cause in our country has been advancing by leaps and bounds and thriving in every aspect while bringing order out of chaos. We have effected a historic change. All this would have been out of the question without the spirit of devotion displayed and a heroic struggle carried out by tens of millions of Communist Party members. Facts show that the ranks of our party members are good and that our party has a fighting capacity. Our cause is advancing, and so are our people and Communist Party members.

Where there is the brilliant victory of socialism, there are Communist Party members who are fighting. In the Lanzhou oil refinery, 77.7 percent of the model workers are Communist Party members. Communist Party members account for 70 percent of the model workers at the county and commune levels in Zhuanghe County, Liaoning Province. Of the 265 heroes and model persons emerging from the struggle against flood and for relief work in Shaanxi Province, 180 are Communist Party members, accounting for 68 percent of them. The masses said: "Most of the really fine examples are still Communist Party members." Although Communist Party members who are in the "intermediate state" have failed to play their role well as advanced elements, they have made some progress under the party's leadership. This is the basic fact before us, the main aspect of nearly 40 million party members and the effective basis for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style.

As far as the education of party members -- the ideological and political work within the party -- is concerned, tremendous progress has been made in the past few years. Particularly the study, propagation and implementation of the "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of the documents of the 12th party congress have played an important role in unifying the understanding of all party comrades and in raising their political consciousness. But we should see that our party has laid down a Marxist line that has been proved correct in practice as well as a series of principles and policies suited to conditions in various fields. In this situation, it is increasingly significant and urgent to step up the education of party members and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style in order to make the qualities of party members meet the requirements of the historic task of socialist modernization.

The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress is the best since the founding of the party. This new party constitution, which has summed up our party's historical experiences, is a powerful weapon for strengthening party building. Party organizations at all levels should use the new party constitution to educate all party members. Every Communist Party member should systematically study the new party constitution, first of all, its stipulations on the qualifications, duties and rights of a party member, in order to understand this: A Communist Party member must dedicate his whole life to communism and be ready to make any personal sacrifices, serve the people wholeheartedly, be at all times an ordinary member of the working people and seek no personal gain or privileges, although he is allowed personal benefits and job functions and powers as provided for by the relevant regulations and policies.

Studying the new party constitution is for the purpose of implementing it. Every Communist Party member should strive to be a qualified one while working at his post. Party members who are cadres in leading positions at various levels in particular should set stricter demands on themselves and take the lead in studying and implementing the new party constitution and being qualified party members and cadres.

Party organizations at all levels should put the education of party members as an important item on their agendas. They should change the situation in which the party does not take care of its own work and party work is not separated from government work, a situation which has formed for years. They should free themselves from the situation in which they take on all administrative work in order to effectively educate and supervise party members. The party leads the cause of socialist modernization and our country's work in all fields. In addition to formulating correct lines, principles and policies, the party exercises its leadership by educating all its members to set an example with their own conduct and by playing a leading and exemplary role as vanguard fighters of the working class. Only by doing ideological and political work well within the party first will party organizations at all levels be able, through party members' actual deeds, to draw and unite the broad masses of people to fight together for the victory of the communist cause.

Large numbers of party members are good or basically good. Hostile and degenerate elements who have sneaked into the party are a tiny minority. In addition, some comrades have some shortcomings or mistakes in varying degrees, and some of them do not even understand what a qualified Communist Party member is. An important reason for this situation is that for years the party leadership has relaxed its efforts to educate party members. As long as party organizations at all levels effectively step up the education of party members and our party members and cadres are strict with themselves, we believe that large numbers of party members certainly will gradually raise their Communist and political consciousness and strengthen their sense of political responsibility. Then, the advanced elements will become more advanced, party members in the "intermediate state" will try hard to catch up and those unqualified or basically unqualified will also make some progress. By conducting extensive education in the new party constitution our party will have a stronger fighting capacity and become an increasingly strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization, and we will be able to win greater victories in the cause of socialist modernization.

STRENGTHENING PARTY MEMBERS EDUCATION STRESSED

OW291123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Strengthening Party Members Education Is the Central Link in Party Building"]

[Text] In order to reach the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th CPC Congress and fulfill the party's general task in the present stage, we must strive hard to build the party into a staunch leadership core for the cause of socialist modernization. Strengthening political-ideological education among party members is the central link in party building.

Our party is the vanguard of the working class. It is a staunch contingent which has been educated with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on a long-term basis and brought up amid tests of repeated success and failure. Though suffering serious damage in the 10 chaotic years, the main current of our party is still pure and strong. Particularly since the party's recuperation and reorganization in the past few years, the situation of our party has greatly improved, while our party's prestige has been restored and is rising.

However, we must be sober-mindedly aware that within the party there do exist questions of impurities in ideology, style and organization. In order to solve these questions, the party Central Committee has decided to consolidate the party by stages and at different times within 3 years from the latter half of next year. To do this work well, it is necessary to deepen education among party members seriously and in a widespread way with the new party constitution as the principal guideline. This is important ideological preparation for consolidating the party well.

To strengthen party members' education, it is necessary to use communist ideology as the core so that each party member will strengthen his belief in communism. It is particularly important for each party member to study well the provisions in the new party constitution on party members, requirements and duties, so that he will wholeheartedly serve the people, dedicate his whole life to the realization of communism and be ready to make any personal sacrifices.

In strengthening party members education, we must pay attention to results and methods and let party members understand clearly at what the education is aimed. It is necessary to persist in integrating theory with practice and conduct criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary not only to prevent the "left" approach of exaggerated and indiscriminate criticism, but also to oppose the liberal attitude of keeping on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle and living in peace with each other. Only in this way can we clearly distinguish between the correct and the erroneous, strengthen unity among comrades and reach the goal of heightening awareness.

To conduct party members education well, it is necessary to first grasp leading cadres' study. It is necessary to overcome the erroneous viewpoint that party members education is only for party members at large and that leading cadres can be exempted. Those who educate others must themselves first be educated. Only by taking the lead in studying the new party constitution, implementing it and setting an example can leading cadres win the party members trust and effectively exercise leadership over the educating of party members. Party organizations at all levels must include party members education work in important agendas of party committees, seriously solve the question of division of work between the party and the government and truly change the situation in which party members education has been long ignored and nobody is paying attention to the party's work. This is the key to conducting party members education well.

HU QIAOMU ON TREATMENT OF LATE SCIENTISTS

HK300900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606]: "My Wishes After a Period of Painful Mourning" -- on late scientists Jiang ZhuYing, Luo Jianfu]

[Text] For over a month now, practically every day GUANGMING RIBAO has published the deeds of Jiang ZhuYing and articles written in memory of him. Jiang ZhuYing was a model party member and an associate research fellow of the Changchun Precision Machinery Research Institute in Jilin. GONGREN RIBAO has nearly every day published the deeds of Luo Jianfu and articles written in memory of him.

Luo Jianfu was a model party member and engineer of the Lishan Microelectronics Corporation. Of these two comrades, one passed away on 15 June in Chengdu at the age of 43, the other passed away on 16 June in Xian at the age of 47. Comrades Fang Yi [2455 3015] and Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395] and other comrades and several important party organizations have written articles or made resolutions to call on the masses to learn from the two deceased comrades. In fact, the deeds of these two comrades are similar to those of the two model party members Zhao Chune and Zhang Hua who died before and after them. All of their deeds are extremely moving. I think most readers must shed tears when they read articles written in memory of them. There are so many noble, holy and pure members in our party and so many faithful, firm and persevering people in our country. Their great quality is almost unbelievable! This is the honor and pride of our party and people, and the guarantee for them to implement the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress. Meanwhile, we feel sad at the loss of these people; they only reached middle age and they had made many important contributions to the country. How hard we should work to make up for the loss caused by their unfortunate premature death!

At present, it is not necessary for me to tell of their deeds and quality once again; I cannot bear to do so. There are detailed reports; readers should look for them in GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO (chiefly GUANGMING RIBAO's "The Glorious Model Who Sacrificed His Life for the Rise of China" on 10 October and GONGREN RIBAO's "Luo Jianfu" on 5 November). After a period of painful mourning, I simply want to express my wishes.

First, I certainly wish we (not only the intellectuals, but all party members, CYL members and young people and laborers with high political consciousness) will learn from them. In particular, I wish those who still cannot trust intellectuals and who dare not have confidence in them and those who blindly scramble for wealth and fame, who have no confidence in their socialist motherland and who envy the capitalist "paradise" will read more about their deeds. Much of what they have done cannot be easily achieved by ordinary people. They were experts in the sciences. They were our major hopes in developing science and revitalizing the economy in our country. The specialized knowledge they mastered through continuous hard efforts reached world levels. It is not so easy for us to master it. However, they had firm and unshakable loyalty to their communist motherland and the communist faith (their loyalty did not change whether they were under favorable or adverse circumstances); they thought wholeheartedly about the interests of the people, they were always the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort, and never considered personal gains; whenever their motherland or the people had problems of science and technology, they bravely and tenaciously studied them regardless of whether or not they fell within the sphere of their job or whether or not they had studied the problems before. They never tired. When they worked, they forgot hunger, thirst and illness; such noble qualities are what every Communist and every patriot (we should not forget that although Comrade Jiang Zhuying filled the membership application form before his death, he was admitted only posthumously as a member of the party by the Jilin CPC Provincial Committee) can and should learn. Even if we learn only half of what they had achieved, what we have learned can be combined to form a formidable force which can overcome all the obstacles and obstructions in our way.

Second, I hope every party organization, every party member and every upright citizen of the organs in which there are advanced persons will be able to be more concerned with these advanced persons. In fact, other than the period which made all of us suffer, we should not blame the Changchun Precision Machinery Research Institute and the Lishan Microelectronics Corporation for not looking after Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu.

However, we should draw a lesson from bitter experience. We should think of the shortcomings in this aspect. Why did we not pay attention to their illness at an earlier stage and save their lives before it was too late? Why could we not adopt more strict "compulsory measures" and let them have better working and living conditions and the necessary rest? People, party members, you do not have the right to be indifferent to the people and things around you. Let us talk about Jiang Zhuying. He had already gone through such a prolonged test. Why was it necessary for the provincial committee to wait until after his death to fulfill his wish to become a party member? Of course, I do not know about the details of the relations between the two party organizations and the two comrades, but precisely because I have not had the opportunity to read the relevant explanations by these two party organizations, I cannot help raising the question. My hopes are not directed only toward these two party organizations and the middle-aged intellectuals, but toward all party organizations and patriotic citizens. In no matter which position, there exist advanced and lovely people. Let us try our best not to wait until they die to learn from them, expressing our regret that we have not cared for them only after their death!

Third, I want to say something to the living Jiang Zhuying's and Luo Jianfu's. Communist Party members fear neither hardship nor death. They are always ready to sacrifice all they have for the interests of the communist cause, the socialist motherland and the 1 billion people. We are not the people who hold that a university student "should not bother" to sacrifice his life for a peasant. Such people, under some other circumstances, certainly would neither risk their lives to save a primary school student nor fight with evildoers who commit armed crime. This is one aspect of the issue. But there is another aspect. I consider it possible that Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu could have survived (I know nothing about medical science; I do not know whether the "malignant lymphadenoma" which Comrade Luo Jianfu suffered from and the many dangerous diseases which Comrade Jiang Zhuying suffered from could be cured at an early stage or not, I just assume they could). If they were still alive and in good shape, even if the newspapers did not credit them with a lot of space, there is no doubt that they would be able to contribute more to the motherland and the people. We always promote the practice of self-sacrifice, but we do not mean that the life and health of a Communist Party member or an advanced person is not important. Life and health is our asset in defeating all enemies and building the great socialist motherland. It does not belong to ourselves but to the motherland and the people. The health and life of a party member belongs to the party. We object to actions which seek private gain at public expense and cravenly cling to life instead of braving death under the pretext of protecting one's life and health. However, when we are afflicted with diseases, in particular serious diseases, we must receive treatment and be cured. The situation is similar to a battle. In a battle, we must not fear death but we must strive to lower the death rate. The wounded should be cured and strive to return to the front if circumstances permit. Communists are not ascetic monks; the purpose of our self-sacrifice is not to die but to live and to bring happiness to the people (including ourselves, of course), not misery to ourselves (still less to other people). Apart from death which cannot be avoided, we should live and struggle with the spirit of self-sacrifice. In this way, we can lead the people to implement successfully the lofty communist goal.

Finally, I have one more wish related to the press circles. GONGREN RIBAO has used a great deal of space to introduce Luo Jianfu, an engineer of the department of space industry. This shows that GONGREN RIBAO is loyal to the policies of the Central Committee in that it sees both the intellectuals and the workers as equally reliable forces in building socialism. Both GONGREN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO have played their own roles. This is a very good thing.

However, as far as I can see, other than the article "Jilin Provincial Committee Resolves To Develop the Activity of Learning From Jiang Zhuying" published in RENMIN RIBAO, 16 November, p 4, the article "Many Readers Send Letters to GONGREN RIBAO To Express Wish To Learn Luo Jianfu's Communist Spirit of Sacrifice" broadcast by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, a report published in JIEFANGJUN BAO on learning from Luo Jianfu and the large space devoted to reporting the relevant information by the newspapers of both Jilin and Shaanxi, other newspapers have paid little attention to these two model persons who are of national importance. People cannot help feeling sorry that they are so "specialized" in division of labor. GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO have a large readership, but the scope is still limited. Thus, there are many people in the country who still do not understand the great achievements, virtues and arduous struggles of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, the two model party members. I hope that our newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting and television stations will only attend to their own business, and will let the masses of readers, listeners and audience know as many facts as possible. In this way, they can get the education they need.

LAYOUT OF FIRST NUCLEAR POWERPLANT BEGINS

OW270435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A 40-member study team will begin layout of roads, water and power supply facilities and the foundation of China's first nuclear power plant at the end of November, according to Zhejiang provincial authorities.

Groundbreaking will start early next year.

The site is on the northern shore of the Hangzhou Bay, 92 kilometers northeast of that city, and 126 kilometers southwest of Shanghai. The pressurized water reactor will be built on the 22-meter deep bedrock of Qinshan Mountain.

The site was chosen from among 16 places in Jiaxing, Wenzhou and Taizhou Prefectures. An eight-meter-high, 1,700-meter-long protective sea dyke will be built along the coast.

The plant will be divided into six sections: the central, waste treatment, water supply, frontal, repair and power supply and storage. The area for construction will cover 85,000 square meters.

The whole project will take seven years, according to engineers, and the Ministry of the Nuclear Industry and the Zhejiang Provincial Government will form a joint command headquarters to oversee the project.

CHINA POST ON PLOT TO FOMENT CIVIL DISORDER

OW261121 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beware of the Plot"]

[Text] In recent months malcontents here have been taking actions that point to a despicable plot to foment civil disorder for the purpose of changing the state of government and the structure of the nation.

In September a meeting was held by some nonpartisan politicians in the Taipei city hall. They made a six-point announcement at the meeting advocating the lifting of martial law, an end to the ban on the organization of new political parties and a reorganization of the parliament, among other things.

There is a questionable motive behind the announcement of these views. The ideas the nonpartisans put forward can do great harm to the country and society as they are contrary to the interests of the people on Taiwan, China's last stronghold of anti-communism. They signal a plot to make this island bastion of national recovery an independent country.

It must be realized that this island bastion is in a potentially dangerous situation, facing a constant threat from communist incursions. The Chinese communists have written into their "constitution" their plan to seize Taiwan, a plan they will never give up. This is because the Government of the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan is believed to be the most formidable threat to the survival of the communist rulers on the mainland. The appeal of the comfortable life on Taiwan for the mainland Chinese is causing them to recognize that communism does not work for the Chinese.

This is exactly the reason why the ROC must continue to exist. It does not exist only for the 18 million people now living on this island; it exists for the purpose of freeing all of China from communism and making it a land of affluence and opportunity for all Chinese.

We would be doing a great wrong to the Chinese on the mainland and those overseas if we should ever sever our relations with the mainland, completely putting behind us the fate of the billion mainland Chinese.

Also, any attempt to make Taiwan an independent country would place this island in immediate jeopardy. The communists would soon make an incursion, knowing that the mainland people would hate to see the island's secession. Furthermore, none of the our allies would be able to intervene, for the communists would claim they were trying to "suppress a rebellion."

In the last three decades the ROC Government has been making an earnest and vigorous effort to develop the island into a model province under the guide of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people. The result of that effort, as everyone can see, is high living standards for all of the 18 million people and a fair share of freedom and democracy.

Without the leadership of the ROC Government, Taiwan would have been occupied by the communists in the 1960's and the people here would have been deprived of their freedom, human dignity and comfortable life.

The communists are well aware they are at present unable to take Taiwan by sheer military force. The strong armed forces of the ROC and the high morale and solidarity of people on Taiwan would make a communist invasion a suicide. Therefore, they are resorting to their old strategy of "attacking from within" to pave the way for an attack from without. This is why they are seeking to disintegrate this island bastion by colluding with malcontents from Taiwan is sowing discord among people on the island.

The truth of this is evidenced by the visits made to the mainland by some of these malcontents. They have openly declared their intention to practice Marxism-Leninism on Taiwan.

Marxism-Leninism is an aberration that does not suit mankind in general nor the Chinese nation in particular. Its failure began some time ago and its final collapse is inevitable. The ROC on Taiwan, with its tremendous success, is a strong force pushing the mainland away from communism toward freedom and democracy.

That is why we must do everything in our power to preserve the security and integrity of this island bastion. We must not allow anyone or any group to disrupt and destroy the good order that is essential to the ROC's existence.

MONTHLY NOTES TAIWAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEMS

OW292349 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Message Revealed by Mainland People's Flocking to Freedom"]

[Excerpts] In the past couple of years, people from the Chinese mainland across the Taiwan Strait have been flocking to the Free World in a constant flow, leaving their families behind and even risking their lives. What has made these people of different professions, different family backgrounds and different ages turn their backs on the Chinese mainland, where they grew up, and choose the road of exile to plunge themselves into a completely strange environment?

In a nutshell, this phenomenon is a reflection of the failure of the Chinese communists' rule over the Chinese mainland in the past 30 years. It is true that the problems of the Chinese mainland today should be attributed in part to the impoverishment resulting from a century-long state of national weakness. But a more important factor is the disastrous damage caused by the totalitarian rule of the communist system. In other words, it is nothing more than a demand for basic human rights, which has motivated these people to seek freedom.

People on the mainland yearn for Taiwan because they can find the same kind of society of Han nationality here and they do not need to worry about living under somebody else's roof. But more importantly, it is because they have been convinced by the development respectively of the mainland and of Taiwan under different political, economical and social systems in the past 30 and more years that Taiwan can provide a happy life and restore the dignity of human nature to them. This shows that if the Kuomintang wants to make Taiwan a free and cherished island, where people on the mainland pin their hopes, all it has to do is to ensure a life style of freedom and happiness. The only way for it to achieve this end is to make real, earnest efforts to materialize the ideals of the three principles of the people.

In the past 30 years, in spite of the fact that we have been enjoying a higher level of material life than our mainland compatriots, we have not attained a corresponding level of human rights. According to the indexes of political freedoms in 133 countries compiled by the IMF magazine in 1978, the Republic of China rated in the 8th class, with 42 points, and ranked 50th. The recent human rights reports released by the U.S. State Department, Amnesty International and the World Human Rights Association, all contained considerable criticisms against the current human rights situation in Taiwan.

This shows that, although we have earned many more points than the Chinese communists in human rights, we still fall far behind many countries of the world. Human rights represent a criterion to gauge the degree of democracy and freedom, as well as a goal for a constitutional government. The fact that we have made such a shameful showing in human rights definitely calls for a serious self-examination on the part of our government and people.

Democracy is valuable because it provides the pipeline for government participation by the whole people, and insures the functioning of this pipeline on the basis of reasonable stability as well. Moreover, it makes it possible for us to establish the authority of the rule of law and water down the role of rule by persons exercising absolute control. The more than 30 years of Chinese communists' rule on the mainland have proved that they are running in the opposite direction in this respect. However, although we have never experienced the kind of political chaos like the Cultural Revolution that occurred on the mainland, we cannot say that there is no problem whatsoever in our political stability. Martial law, bans against new parties, restrictions on newspapers, refusal to open the door to general elections of the provincial governor and city mayors, the unreasonable provisions in the law of election and recall of government officials, military control of the press and publication, and so on -- all this is an indication of restrictions in the pipeline to participation in government and the lack of a reasonable and stable basis. It makes us still more apprehensive when we take a look at such problems as the power structure of the Kuomintang, the personnel changes at the leadership level, the way in which political successors are to come forward and the continued survivability of the parliamentary bodies' legally constituted authorities. We have no idea what those mainlanders feel when they find that, after going through many hardships and reaching Taiwan in their quest for democracy and freedom, Taiwan has yet to establish a really stable political system that can guarantee the government a long and stable rule.

The current wave of freedom-seekers from the mainland has caused a great deal of embarrassment to the Chinese communist regime. On the other hand, the Kuomintang, which has been locked in a protracted struggle with the Chinese communists, has gained a momentary upper hand in propaganda and some encouragement as well. In our view, however, the Kuomintang must guard against becoming conceited just because it has had a winning streak. It should not allow conservatism to become swollen with arrogance and it should never suppress the movement for democratic reform. On the contrary, it should cherish the national resources accumulated through more than 30 years of social development, make progress in practicing democratic constitutional rule and establish a stable and reasonable political system.

PREMIER SUN DISCUSSES SHRINKING EXPORTS

OW260345 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 25 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Thursday instructed related government agencies to take concrete measures to cope with the nation's decreasing exports.

The Economics Ministry, the Board of Foreign Trade, and the Industrial Development Bureau, Premier Sun exhorted, should step up their efforts to find out the real reasons for the decline in exports. They should further provide necessary assistance to help traders and industrial interests make a breakthrough, he said.

Premier Sun gave the directives after hearing a report from K.H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD], on the nation's economic situation and the new measures to relieve the demands of local enterprises for capital during the yearend and the lunar new year spring festival period.

The government has taken a series of financial and banking measures to help traders resolve problems in the wake of prolonged economic recession, but the nation's exports still show signs of shrinking, he said.

Government units should analyze the situation and compare with other countries to explore the actual causes other than economic recession, and take measures to overcome them, he urged.

He asked the CEPD to put its measures into practice soon so as to bring some benefits to trade and industry.

Free Trade Zone Viewed

OW260351 Taipei CNA in English 0311 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Thursday the long-term aim of the government is to gradually transform the whole Taiwan area into a free trade zone so as to maintain this nation's continuing economic development.

Speaking at the weekly Executive Yuan meeting, Premier Sun said although the current project of setting up a free trade zone will start from a small area, eventually this area will be expanded into a big zone in order to meet the needs of the nation.

During the meeting, the premier also instructed the related trade organs to carry out market research on Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East in order to further increase this nation's trade with those areas.

Work for Unity Urged

OW300339 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 29 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday called on the overseas Chinese to solidify unity and assist the government in promoting constitutional democracy and overcoming difficulties in order to accomplish the task of mainland recovery under the three principles of the people.

Premier Sun made the remarks in a reception held at the Executive Yuan building in honor of members of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

The government will continue to maintain domestic stability and economic prosperity internally, while at the same time it will make efforts to crush the Peiping regime's United Front tricks and safeguard the nation's status in the international community, Premier Sun said.

He stressed the government will further strengthen trade, cultural, economic and technological cooperation with the U.S., saying that overseas Chinese have also to promote the people-to-people relations with the American people.

"We will also expand our ties of friendship with the free nations in Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East," he added.

On national defense, the premier said, the government will spare no effort in establishing its own defense industry and diversifying the sources of weapons supply from foreign nations.

The government is placing special emphasis on the development of missiles and jet fighters, and new breakthroughs on the weaponry system may be achieved in the next few years, Premier Sun pointed out.

He asserted that the government welcomes the overseas Chinese to make investments here, and will open the stock market to foreign capital, transform the nation's economic structure to the technology-intensive level, and set up a free trade and financial zone in the country.

He urge the overseas Chinese to keep vigilant against the Chinese communist infiltration and subversion in the communities of their residence.

PRESIDENT CHIANG ADDRESSES KMT WEEKLY MEETING

OW242329 Taipei CNA in English 1446 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 24 (CNA) -- In his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday called on the KMT members to emulate the spirit of martyrs by implementing the instructions of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek on the national mission of revolutionary democracy.

Presiding over the weekly KMT Central Standing Committee meeting which coincided with the 88th anniversary of the KMT on Nov. 24, President Chiang delivered a speech on "Tsungli's founding of the Kuomintang and national revolution during the past 88 years."

He said that since Dr Yat-sen launched the national revolution, modern China's history had been written by the revolutionary martyrs with their blood and dedication.

The first Sino-Japanese war in 1894 served as a cataclysm for Dr Sun to establish the first revolutionary party -- Hsiang Chung Hui in Honolulu, what is the forerunner of the KMT -- 88 years ago, declaring his aims to rescue the people from sufferings and the nation from collapse, the president said.

During the last 88 years, the destiny of KMT cannot be separated from the fate of the Republic of China because the KMT had accomplished the task of northern expedition, unified China, led the war of resistance against Japanese aggressors, and restored Taiwan and Penghu back to the folds of motherland. Furthermore, the KMT has continuously opposed the evil communism, launched campaigns to expel communists from its organization, and strived for the national freedom and democracy with full strength from the earliest stage, the president added.

He stressed that the reason for the KMT to struggle with reinvigorated strength is due to the following four revolutionary principles inherited from Tsungli and Tsungtsai:

-- The principle of unselfishness: Every party member has dedicated himself to the three principles of the people instead of to his personal gains.

-- The principle of sincerity and purity: Every party member has used trustfulness and righteousness as his personal guidance in eliminating hypocrisy and treachery.

-- The principle of sacrifice and dedication: Every party member has devoted himself to the services of revolution for the happiness of other people.

-- The principle of continuing reforms: After completing every revolutionary task, the KMT has continued to implement reforms by recruiting new and talented party members so as to carry out other historic missions in the future.

The president expressed his firm belief that humankind will never tolerate the terror, slavery and power struggles of communism and its oppressive regime for long. For example, many young people who were born and bred on the China mainland have decided to seek freedom in the West, giving the Chinese communist regime a strong impact and shock.

President Chiang then pointed out that the glorious achievements made under the three principles of the people in Taiwan have crushed the United Front tricks launched by the Peiping regime.

The common aspiration of the Chinese people on the two sides of the Taiwan straits today is to reunify China under the banner of the three principles of the people, he asserted.

The president quoted [words indistinct] the late President Chiang as saying that winning over the hearts of the people and promoting psychological reconstruction are the most important tasks in the course of national revolution.

Although the nation is still facing many difficulties, the president said, the KMT members should not become despondent but should insist on the revolutionary spirit and principles by winning over the hearts of the people and implementing the policy of benevolence in order to glorify the national mission of revolutionary democracy as instructed by Dr Sun and the late President Chiang.

Chiang's Health 'Excellent'

OW200333 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 19 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo's health is excellent. The finding was stated in a report on his routine physical checkup at the Veteran's General Hospital Nov. 17-18, the Government Information Office [GIO] announced in a formal news release Friday. The checkup was jointly conducted by Dr Chiang Pi-neng, chief of the General Medicine Department, and other leading doctors of other departments. The examination employed techniques in radiography, electronics and hypersonic analysis of his lungs, nervous system and brain, the upper parts of his stomach and intestines, and the functions of his liver, kidneys and heart. Results showed they are all functioning normally, the GIO quoted the hospital report as saying. Weighing 66 kilograms, President Chiang showed satisfactory blood pressure readings and urine sugar level, the report said. President Chiang underwent an operation on his left eye last February. Now he has totally recovered. The neuritis of the nervous system in his feet, caused by a long period of diabetes, has responded remarkably well after effective treatment. All the doctors who took responsibility for the checkup expressed their satisfaction over the results.

GOVERNMENT RESTATES CLAIM TO SPRATLYS, PARACELS

OW261443 Taipei CNA in English 1429 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China Friday reiterated its sovereignty on the Nansha Chuntao (Spratly Islands) and Hsisha Chuntao (Paracel Islands), two groups of islets in the South China Sea.

Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said at a news conference that the islets are the territory of the Republic of China. It is an undeniable fact judged in view of historical records, treaties and international law, he added.

(?He made the statement) while answering an query from reporters about the recent wire service news reports that Vietnam has announced that its sea [words indistinct] the two groups of islets.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly reaffirmed its stand on the islets, he said. The stand will not be changed by whatever claims other parties make, he said.

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